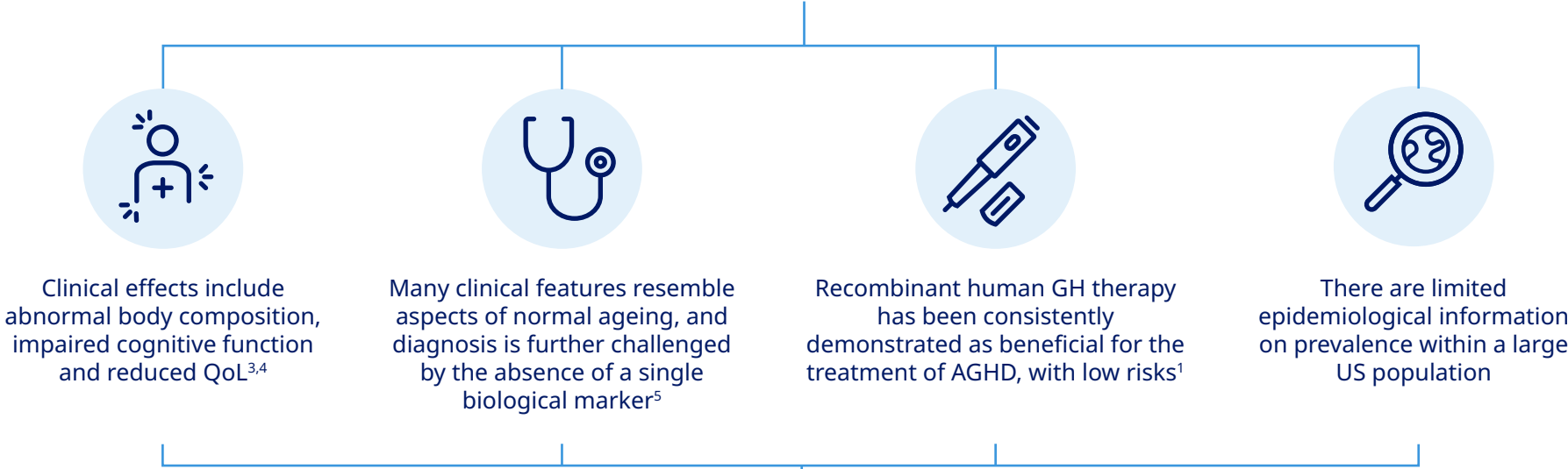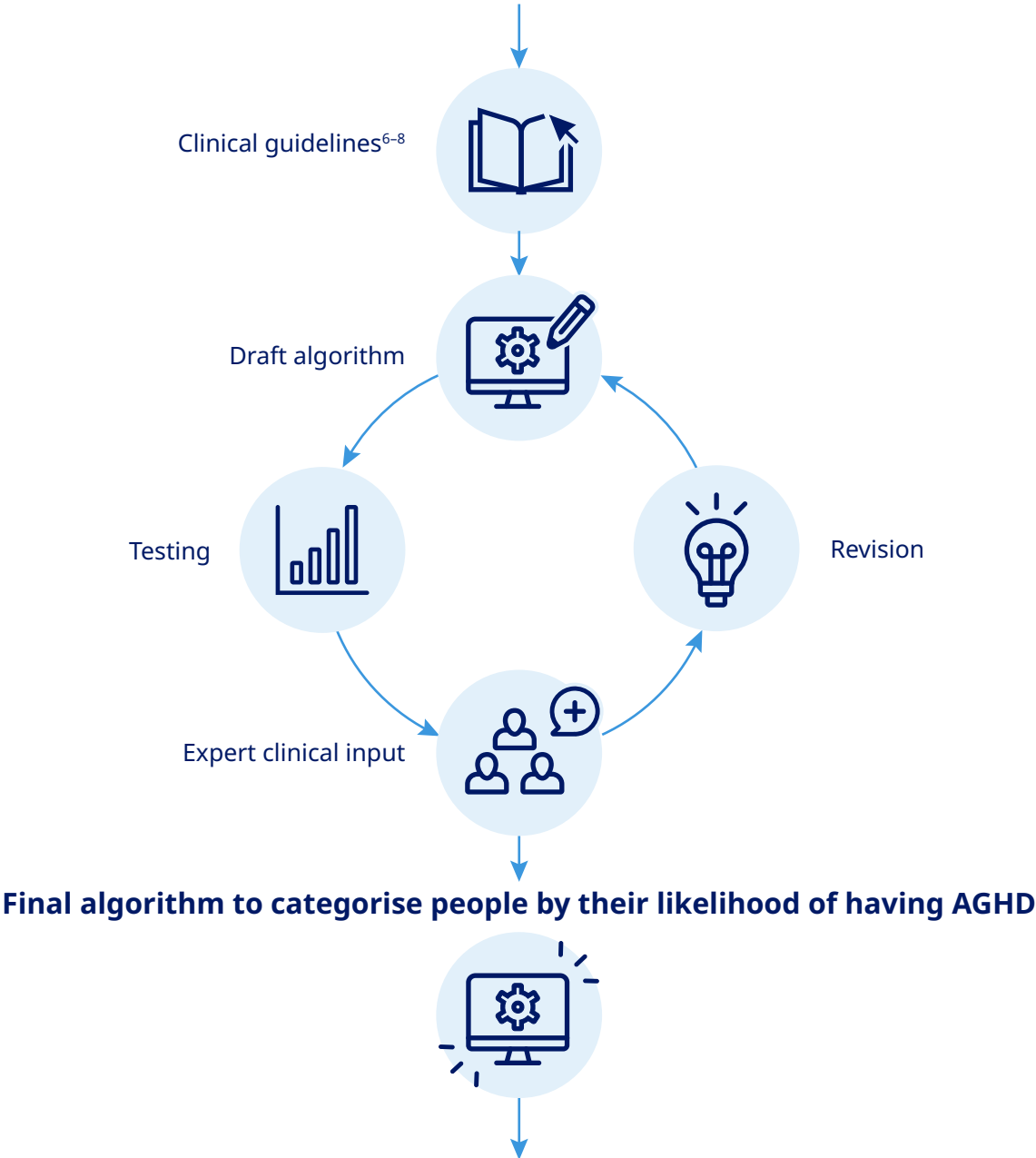# What is AGHD?
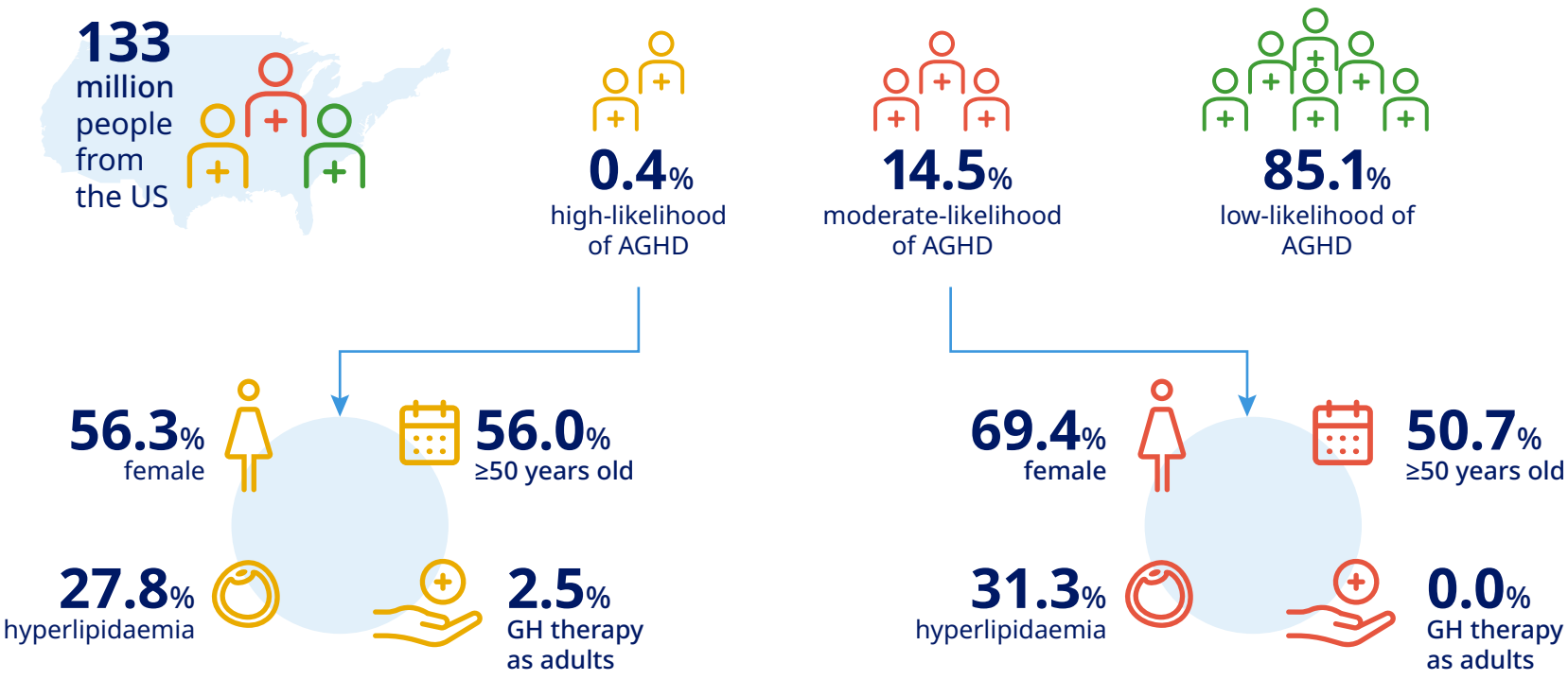
A rare endocrine disease, characterised by the deficiency of GH that can persist from childhood into adulthood or be newly acquired[1,2]

Clinical effects include abnormal body composition, impaired cognitive function and reduced QoL[3,4]

Many clinical features resemble aspects of normal ageing, and diagnosis is further challenged by the absence of a single biological marker[5]

Recombinant human GH therapy has been consistently demonstrated as beneficial for the treatment of AGHD, with low risks[1]

There are limited epidemiological information on prevalence within a large US population

Iterative algorithm development process

Clinical guidelines[6–8]

Draft algorithm

Testing

Revision

Expert clinical input

Final algorithm to categorise people by their likelihood of having AGHD

Application of the final algorithm to an administrative healthcare database

133 million people from the US

0.4% high-likelihood of AGHD

14.5% moderate-likelihood of AGHD

85.1% low-likelihood of AGHD

56.3% female

56.0% ≥50 years old

27.8% hyperlipidaemia

2.5% GH therapy as adults

69.4% female

50.7% ≥50 years old

31.3% hyperlipidaemia

0.0% GH therapy as adults

References 1. Yuen *et al. Endroc Pract* 2019;25:1191–232; 2. Molitch *et al. J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2011;96:1587-609; 3. Melmed. *N Engl J Med* 2019;380:2551–62; 4. Gupta. *Indian J Endocrinol Metab* 2011; 15 Suppl 3: S197-S202; 5. Reed *et al. Front Endocrinol* 2013;4:64; 6. Boguszewski. *Rev Argent Endocrinol Metab* 2010;47:30–8; 7. Giustina *et al. J Endocrinol Invest* 2008;31:820–38; 8. Ho. *Eur J Endocrinol* 2007;157:695–700.